

Le Bonheur



County Borough of Doncaster

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year ending
31st December
1943

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T. GILBERTHORPE.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor C. L. BAILEY.

Committee:

Alderman BONE	Councillor MILLNS
Councillor AUCKLAND	" E. PAYNE
," CLARK	" H. PAYNE
," HEPTONSTALL	" TROTTER
," LINDSLEY	" WEBSTER

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

Alderman GILBERTHORPE	Councillor E. PAYNE
Councillor AUCKLAND	" WEBSTER
," BAILEY	Mrs. E. O. CLARK
," CLARK	Mrs. R. LAW
Mrs. A. E. PLANT	

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Report for the year 1943

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the report on the health of the County Borough for the year 1943, the forty-first to fifty-second months of the war. The information it contains indicates that generally the health of the population was maintained.

The crude death rate, 11.98 per 1,000, was higher than that of the previous year, which was 10.53. The greater number of deaths was due largely to increases in the deaths from heart disease, influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis. The birth rate of 17.05 per 1,000, substantially above the previous year's rate of 15.62, showed a continuance of the upward trend of the two previous years, and it reached a level not exceeded since 1928. The proportion of still-births, 31.23 per 1,000 total births, was the lowest ever recorded, and the proportion of children who died in the first year of life, 46.3 per 1,000 live births, also was the lowest ever recorded. The proportion of births which were illegitimate, 7.9%, was the highest ever recorded since comparable figures first became available in 1915 after the enlargement of the Borough. The years in which this proportion was most nearly approached were 1918, when 7.1% of births were illegitimate, and 1942, when the proportion was 7.3%.

Scarlet fever, of which a substantial number of cases occurred in the latter half of 1942, continued to be prevalent throughout 1943, with a marked increase towards the end of the year, and although this resulted in the notification of 411 cases, more than in any previous year, none died of the disease. Diphtheria was infrequent, and the diagnosis was confirmed in only 19 cases, a low record for the Borough, and one case proved fatal. It was estimated that at the end of the year 56% of the child population had received a full course of immunisation.

Measles was prevalent in the early part of the year, but almost disappeared before the autumn. Cerebro-spinal meningitis continued to become less frequent and the six notified cases, of which one was fatal represented only one-fifth of the cases and deaths notified two years previously. Influenza caused considerably more deaths than it did in the previous year. Both the numbers of notifications of, and deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis were a third greater than the averages for the decade before the war; non-pulmonary tuberculosis showed little change from its pre-war incidence and mortality.

After the very substantial increase of 95% in a year in new cases of syphilis attending for treatment in 1942, it was more satisfactory to find that the number of new cases attending for treatment in 1943 represented an increase on the previous year of only 8%.

The various clinics were used as extensively as before, although a larger proportion than formerly of the attendances at the Child Welfare Centres were children under one year of age, possibly due to the mothers of older children finding employment in industry. The increased attendances of older children at war-time day nurseries support this explanation.

The larger number of births, coupled with housing difficulties and inability to obtain domestic assistance at the time of confinement, accentuated greatly the modern tendency of mothers to seek institutional midwifery accommodation, and resulted in unprecedented demands on Hamilton Lodge and Hamilton Annexe, showing clearly the need for the local authority to provide a substantial number of additional maternity beds.

It is stated in this report that at the end of the year 181 persons were living in 19 overcrowded dwellings. This statement, though correct, is misleading, as it refers only to known overcrowding as defined in the Housing Act, which adopted a low standard, and it does not take into account the covert overcrowding and undesirable complications which frequently result when a house is shared, often unequally, by two or more families. Housing accommodation, adequate in quantity quite apart from quality, is not available for very many residents of the town, and its early provision is an urgent need.

Dr. R. Watson, who for 13 years, including 9 years as Medical Officer of Health, had served this Department, left at the end of July to begin his duties as County Medical Officer of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The absence on military service of several members of the staff caused many difficulties, but the enthusiastic work of the remainder, both temporary and permanent, did much to enable the department to meet its responsibilities.

On behalf of the staff, I wish to thank the Council, and particularly the chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, for their encouraging support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. F. GALLOWAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Offices,
Wood Street,
Doncaster.

August 31st, 1944.

WHOLE AND PART TIME PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1943.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation and Maternity Hospitals:

R. WATSON,
M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(till 31st July, 1943).

J. F. GALLOWAY,
M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.
(from 4th September, 1943).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium:

W. LOMAX, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer, Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

MARY A. HIELD,
M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(till 8th May, 1943).

ROSE MOSS,
B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (New York).
(from 3rd May, 1943).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:

MONA THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(On military service from 24th October, 1942).

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:

B. H. MANN, M.D., D.P.H.
(till 25th February, 1943).
E. G. HOFFSTAEDT, M.D. (Berlin)
(from 26th February, 1943).

Resident Medical Officer, Springwell House:

EILEEN G. MATTHEWS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic:

L. D. CALLANDER, M.D.

*Obstetric Consultant.

D. R. L. STEVENSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

*Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. D. McEWEN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

*District Medical Officers:

H. F. RENTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(No. 1 District)
J. M. HAIN, M.B., Ch.B. (No 2 District).

*Public Vaccinators:

A. E. HUCKETT, M.B., Ch.B. (No 1 District).
J. ASHFORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (No. 2 District)

*Pathologist:

P. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

*Radiologist:

H. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., R.C.P. & S.

*Ophthalmic Surgeons:

C. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
M. D. THAKORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S

Senior Dental Officer:

H. L. GRIMSHAW, L.D.S., U.Liv.

Assistant Dental Officers:

D. C. HALL, B.Ch.D. (Leeds), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Lond.)
(on military service).
Miss V. M. SIM, L.D.S. (till 31st August, 1943).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

H. INNOCENT, C.R.San.Inst.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

P. H. CALVER, C.R.San.Inst.
G. PENISTONE, Cert. S.I.B.,
Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's
Cert., R.S.I.
F. C. HALL, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.I.
D. BRADBURY, Cert. S.I.B.,
Cert. Meat & Other Foods.
(on military service).
T. LIMBERT, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Other Foods.

Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

W. FOWLER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Other Foods.

Chief Health Visitor and Chief School Nurse, Supervisor of
Midwives:

Miss H. SUITER, M.I.H., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.,
Cert. Lond. San. Insp. Exam. Board

Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses:

Miss H. A. MONKMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(till 2nd April, 1943).

Miss M. E. TUSS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(till 8th March, 1943).
Miss H. SHERWIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. M. HARDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. I. FLETCHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(till 9th February, 1943).
Miss R. E. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(from 1st January, 1943, till 17th February, 1943).
Miss H. McDONALD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss C. UTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(from 10th May, 1943).
*Miss J. E. FOWLER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(from 15th February, 1943).
*Mrs. H. A. LANGSTAFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(from 5th April, 1943).

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. M. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(from 1st March, 1943).
Mrs. E. A. YOUNG (from 1st March, 1943).

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic:

Miss W. BROUGHTON, S.R.N.

Nurse in Charge of Women's Clinic:

Miss W. NEWLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., V.D. Cert.

Open Air School Nurses:

Miss K. M. HUNTINGDON, C.S.M.M.G.
Mrs. E. H. PINKERTON.

Nursing Staff of Infectious Diseases Hospital & Sanatorium:

Matron: Miss E. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Staff: 5 Sisters, 6 Staff Nurses, 24 Probationers.

Nursing Staff of Maternity Home:

Matron: Miss B. A. SAXTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Staff: 1 Sister, 3 Midwives, 3 Assistant Nurses.

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. E. CLARK, S.C.M.,
Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. FRENCH, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. OGLESBY, S.C.M.
Miss M. SOMERS, S.C.M.
Mrs. H. TAYLOR, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. HOLGATE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss K. BROOMHEAD, S.C.M.
(from 3rd December, 1943).

Wartime Day Nurseries—Matrons:

Elmfield Park: Mrs. D. A. ANDERSON, S.R.N.

Hexthorpe: Mrs. A. TAYLOR.

Intake: Mrs. G. SMITH, S.R.F.N. (Acting Matron).

Marshall Avenue: Miss H. M. BRYDEN,

S.R.N., S.C.M.

Thorne Road: Miss H. RENSHAW, S.R.C.N.

Wheatley: Mrs. D. H. ROBERTS, S.R.N.

Public Analyst:

J. EVANS, F.I.C.

Clerks in Public Health Department 6

Clerks in the Infant Welfare and School Medical Departments

Dental Attendant 1

*Denotes part time.

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	7,793
Estimated resident population	70,970
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943) ...	20,768
Rateable Value	£561,665
Product of a penny rate, 1943-44 (estimated) ...	£2,220

Number of Live Births:	Male.	Female.	Total
Legitimate ...	568	547	1115
Illegitimate ...	47	48	95
Total ...	<hr/> 615	<hr/> 595	<hr/> 1210

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 17.05

Number of Still Births:	Male.	Female.	Total
Legitimate ...	21	15	36
Illegitimate ...	1	2	3
Total ...	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 39

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 31.22
 Still birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 0.55

Number of Deaths:	Male.	Female.	Total
	481	369	850

Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 11.98

Deaths from puerperal sepsis ... ... ...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	0.80
Deaths from other puerperal causes ... ...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	0.80
Deaths from all puerperal causes ... ...	...	2
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	1.60

Deaths under one year of age:

Legitimate ... ... ... ...	...	51
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	...	45.74
Illegitimate ... ... ... ...	...	5
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	52.63
Total deaths under one year ... ...	...	56
Rate per 1,000 live births ... ...	...	46.28

Deaths from:

Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	31
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary 43, Non-pulmonary 9	52			
Violence (including Suicide)	...	...	...	30
Cancer	...	...	...	118

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1943.

Per 1,000 population.	Doncaster.	England	126 County and Boroughs and Wales.	Great Towns.
Live Births	17.05	16.5	...	18.6
Still Births	0.55	0.51	...	0.63
Deaths, all causes	11.98	12.1	...	14.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	0.00	...	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	...	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.03	...	0.03
Measles	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.03	...	0.04
Scarlet Fever	—	0.00	...	0.00
Influenza	0.44	0.37	...	0.36

Per 1,000 total births (live and still)	Doncaster.	England	126 County and Boroughs and Wales.	Great Towns.
Stillbirths	31.22	—	—	—
Maternal Mortality:				
Puerperal and post-abortive				
Sepsis	0.80	0.73	...	—
Other Puerperal Causes	0.80	1.56	...	—
All Puerperal Causes	1.60	2.29	...	—
Per 1,000 Live Births:				
Deaths under one year	46	49	...	58
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	3.31	5.3	...	7.9

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	Doncaster. 1943.	Doncaster. 1942.	England and Wales. 1943.
Birth Rate	17.05	15.62	...
Death Rate	11.98	10.53	...
Infant Mortality Rate	46	55	...
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.60	0.85	...

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births allocated to the Borough increased to 1,210, giving a rate of 17.05 per 1,000. The rate for the country as a whole was 16.5 and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns it was 18.6. The birth rate for Doncaster, which was 23.4 in 1915, fell during the last war, but rose to 26.5 in 1920. Subsequently it declined almost steadily to 20.6 in 1925, 16.3 in 1930, 14.6 in 1935, reaching its lowest levels of 13.6 in 1938 and 13.7 in 1940. In 1941 and 1942 it rose to 14.86 and 15.62, respectively.

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1943 was 850 (481 males and 369 females), an increase of 90 compared with 1942, when there were 760 deaths (429 males and 331 females). The death rate was 11.98 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 10.53 in 1942.

The principal causes of death, accounting for 84.5% of all deaths, were:—

1. HEART DISEASE. There were 184 deaths (21.6% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 51 more than in the previous year.
2. CANCER. There were 118 deaths (13.9% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 2 less than in the previous year.
3. INTRACRANIAL VASCULAR LESIONS (Apoplexy), and other circulatory diseases. There were 113 deaths (13.3% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 12 more than in the previous year.
4. BRONCHITIS and other respiratory diseases. There were 58 deaths (6.8% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 2 more than in the previous year.
5. TUBERCULOSIS. There were 52 deaths (6.1% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 12 more than in the previous year.
6. PNEUMONIA. There were 48 deaths (5.6% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 18 more than in the previous year.
7. INFLUENZA. There were 31 deaths (3.6% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 27 more than in the previous year.
8. SUICIDE AND VIOLENCE. There were 30 deaths (3.5% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 16 less than in the previous year. There were 3 deaths due to Suicide (a decrease of one), 5 due to road traffic accidents (a decrease of 7), and 22 deaths due to other violent causes (a decrease of 8).

9. ABDOMINAL DISEASES. There were 29 deaths (3.4% of all deaths) from these causes, from which infantile diarrhoea is excluded. This is 4 more than in the previous year. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum caused 8, appendicitis caused 2, and other digestive diseases caused 19.
10. PREMATURE BIRTH, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, BIRTH INJURIES, etc. There were 26 deaths (3.1% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 7 less than in the previous year.
11. NEPHRITIS. There were 20 deaths (2.4% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 13 less than in the previous year.
12. DIABETES. There were 10 deaths (1.2% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 4 more than in the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.	Total.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	481	369	850
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...				0	0	0
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...			1	0	1
3. Scarlet fever	...	...	...		0	0	0
4. Whooping cough	...	...	...		0	1	1
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...		1	0	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system					31	12	43
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis					4	5	9
8. Syphilitic diseases	...	...			2	1	3
9. Influenza	...	...	...		14	17	31
10. Measles	...	...	...		1	0	1
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...		0	0	0
12. Acute encephalitis	...	...	...		0	0	0
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M); uterus (F)	...				4	10	14
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	..				13	3	16
15. Cancer of breast	...	...			0	11	11
16. Cancer of all other sites	...	...			49	28	77
17. Diabetes	...	...	...		5	5	10
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...				46	40	86
19. Heart disease	...	...	...		100	84	184
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...		13	14	27
21. Bronchitis	...	...	...		32	15	47
22. Pneumonia	...	...	...		35	13	48
23. Other respiratory diseases	...				5	6	11
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...				7	1	8
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	...				2	2	4
26. Appendicitis	...	...	...		1	1	2
27. Other digestive diseases	...	...			14	5	19
28. Nephritis	...	...	...		13	7	20
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.					0	1	1
30. Other maternal causes	...	...			0	1	1
31. Premature birth	...	...	...		8	3	11
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disabilities	...				12	3	15
33. Suicide	...	...	...		2	1	3
34. Road traffic accidents	...	...			5	0	5
35. Other violent causes	...	...			12	10	22
36. All other causes	...	...	...		49	69	118

GROUPED DISEASES.

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Tuberculosis (all types)	52	40	45	53	41	38	48	33	31	36
Cancer	118	120	105	127	109	115	106	106	95	95
Diseases of Heart and Arteries	297	234	261	281	275	274	318	279	264	234
Respiratory Diseases (not tuberculosis)	106	86	94	141	69	72	76	70	53	51
Child Birth and associated defects	2	1	3	6	3	3	4	13	5	3
Congenital Defects ...	26	33	31	37	34	25	39	23	39	33
Violent Deaths, including Suicide	30	46	62	48	43	61	43	39	36	50

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological examinations of clinical material were made during the year for the Public Health Department in the Laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and the Ministry of Health's Laboratory, Northallerton, with the following results:—

	From Public Health Department.		From Private Practitioners.	
	+	-	+	-
Swabs ...	67	804	55	555
Sputum ...	74	243	4	108
Urine ...	65	117	1	20
Blood ...	10	86	—	5
Fæces ...	1	6	—	12
Pus ...	7	—	—	—
Smears ...	—	9	9	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	224	1265	69	875
	1489		944	

Details of the examination of water, milk and foodstuffs are given in other portions of this report.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

No changes have occurred during the year in connection with Clinic and Treatment Centres or with the Ambulance Services or Nursing in the Home. The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was resumed in April, 1942.

HOSPITALS.

Arrangements exist for local hospitals to receive large numbers of service and civilian casualties whenever the need arises. The demand will be met by using additional beds in existing buildings or in hutments, and by discharging convalescent patients. In the meantime, the normal work of the hospitals continues.

The important part played by Doncaster in providing hospital services for the surrounding areas is indicated by the fact that 60% of the year's admissions to the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, 34% of the year's admissions to Springwell House Infirmary, and 28% of the year's admissions to the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium were from outside the Borough.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Springwell House Public Assistance Institution normally provides 42 beds (20 male and 22 female) for the care of adult medium and low grade mental defectives. Four male Doncaster cases were being accommodated at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of beds at St. Catherine's Institution allocated to Doncaster and occupied at the end of 1943:—

	Male Block			Female Block			Totals
	High Grade	Low Grade	Under 16	High Grade	Low Grade	Under 16	
Allocated	16	4	8	23	5	6	62
Occupied	25*	4	10	24†	3	1	67

*Includes two patients on licence leave.

†Includes one patient on licence leave.

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1943.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
In Certified Institutions	... ..	45	28	73
In other Institutions	... ..	1	3	4
Under Guardianship	... ..	0	1	1
On licence	... ..	2	1	3
Under statutory supervision	... ..	44	54	98
		92	87	179

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM
THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE
AT END OF 1943.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Doncaster P.A. Institution	...	4	0	4
Rampton State Institution	...	3	0	3
Royal Albert Institution	...	1	0	1
*St. Catherine's Institution	...	39	28	67
Stoke Park Colony	...	0	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		47	29	76
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Two males and one female on licence leave.

TABLE SHOWING AGES, SEX AND CLASSIFICATION
OF DEFECTIVES AT END OF 1943.

AGES.				CLASSIFICATION.					
	M.	F.	Total	Moral	Defectives	...	M.	F.	Total
Under 16	19	6	25				4	2	6
16 to 20	24	27	51	Feeble-minded persons			46	63	109
21 to 29	28	25	53	Imbeciles			37	18	55
30 and over	21	29	50	Idiots			5	4	9
	92	87	179				92	87	179
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

This service again did an increased amount of work. The reduced medical staff and the shortage of health visiting, midwifery, and nursing staffs made it difficult to deal adequately with the demands that had to be met.

In November, Hamilton Annexe was extended from 8 to 33 beds, the additional 25 beds being for the reception of abnormal midwifery cases from the area of the West Riding County Council.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Three ante-natal clinics are held each week, and 990 expectant mothers, of whom 870 were new cases, attended during the year, representing 70% of the registered births, live and still. In addition, a consultant ante-natal clinic is held once weekly by Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson, and 178 cases were referred to it from the other ante-natal clinics during the year.

The appropriate statistics are as follows:—

	Wood Street.	Alder Grove.	Wheatley.	Total.
Number of sessions held ...	98	26	25	149
Number of new cases attending in 1943	678	104	88	870
Total attendances	3307	478	429	4214
Average attendances per session	34	18	17	28

MIDWIVES.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

This service provides 8 midwives. During the year, 57% of the patients attended by the Municipal Midwives received gas and air analgesia.

The following work was carried out by the municipal midwives:—

No. of confinements attended as:—

Midwives	459
Maternity nurses	50
	509

No. of abnormalities or illnesses found:—

At confinement	160
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	148
In infants	23
No. of medical aid notes sent	232
No. of cases receiving gas and air analgesia ...	292
No. of abortions attended	15

The midwives also made 4,248 ante-natal and 437 post-natal visits.

GENERAL MIDWIFERY PROVISION.

In addition to the eight municipal midwives, at the end of the year there were two midwives in independent practice.

Institutional beds for maternity cases provided by the Council consisted of 14 beds at the Municipal Maternity Home, Hamilton Lodge, and 8 beds at Hamilton Annexe (where a further 25 are reserved for the West Riding County Council). These beds proved inadequate to meet the demands of those desiring to use them.

Private beds were provided in one small maternity home and three general nursing homes which also admit maternity cases.

The following numbers of cases have been attended during the year:—

		As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Total.
By midwives employed by the Council:				
Domiciliary cases	...	459	50	509
Institution cases	...	383	71	454
By midwives in private practice:				
Domiciliary cases	...	121	Nil	121
Institution cases	...	118	222	340
		—	—	—
		1081	343	1424
		—	—	—

In addition, 112 abortions were attended, 17 being in domiciliary practice and the remainder in institutions.

During the year medical aid has been summoned by midwives on 428 occasions. Of these requests for help, 301 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice, and 127 by midwives in institutional practice.

HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME.

The Maternity Home was fully occupied during the year. Although many cases were transferred to Hamilton Annexe for admission, a larger number had to be refused admission as there was insufficient accommodation in both institutions to deal with the large number of patients seeking institutional accommodation.

Statistics for Hamilton Lodge for 1943 are as follows:—

No. of maternity beds	...	...	...	14
No. of isolation beds	...	...	...	1
No. of individual cases admitted during 1943	...	...	...	319
No. of confinements delivered by				
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	254
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	35
No. of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	16
No. of Cæsarian Sections	...	...	...	6
No. of breech deliveries	...	...	...	6
No. of cases of notifiable puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	3
No. of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by a midwife	...	...	...	112
No. of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	30
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...			—
No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...			3
No. of infants not entirely breast fed	...			14
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	3
No. of infants dying within 10 days	...			—
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	—

HAMILTON ANNEXE.

This eight-bedded ward was opened in April, 1942, for emergency admissions and as many booked cases as could be accommodated. The demand for admission far exceeded the beds available.

In November, 1943, an additional 25 beds were made available for the use of the West Riding County Council to assist them in meeting the shortage of maternity beds in this part of the County.

Statistics for the Annexe for 1943 are as follows:—

No. of beds	...	...	...	...	...	33
No. of individual cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	326
No. of confinements conducted by						
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	126
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	35
No. of breech deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Cæsarian sections	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Septic abortions	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of infants dying within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	2

Included in the above figures are 48 women admitted as ante-natal cases on account of abnormalities, 95 cases of abortion, and 22 women admitted for treatment after delivery. The total admissions include 63 West Riding cases.

Two maternal deaths occurred, one being due to pulmonary embolism, and the other to shock following a retained placenta.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE INFIRMARY.

Details of the maternity cases admitted to this institution in 1943 are as follows:—

No. of beds	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of infants dying within 10 days	...	...	...	...	...	—

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year, 38 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, of whom 34 received treatment in the Isolation Hospital. There was one death from puerperal sepsis.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

Consultant obstetric and ante-natal work is carried out by Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson, and the following is a summary of the consultations and treatment given for the cases he saw:—

Consultations:

Ante-Natal Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	196
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	17

Confinement Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	32
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	61

Post-Natal Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	35
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	8

Special Cases.

No. of patients seen for consultation	...	54
No. of patients seen for treatment	...	89

Abortions.

No. of patients requiring operative treatment	...	71
No. of threatened abortions	...	20

Puerperal Pyrexia Cases.

No. of patients seen for medical treatment	...	18
No. of patients seen for operative treatment	...	18

In addition Mr. Stevenson has attended 76 cases of puerperal pyrexia admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital from outside the Borough, of which 44 came from the West Riding area and 32 from Lincolnshire.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Two maternal deaths occurred, one being due of pulmonary embolism and the other to shock following retained placenta, giving a maternal death rate of 1.60 per 1,000 births.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year 180 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 367 attendances.

CONCEPTION CONTROL CLINIC.

This Clinic is associated with the Post-Natal Clinic, and the patients are limited to married women who, for medical reasons, should avoid further pregnancies.

Advice is given and the necessary appliances are sold at cost price to patients.

During the year 17 new cases attended and there was a total of 48 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of children under one year of age who first attended the centres in 1943 showed an increase, though it represented an unchanged proportion (64%) of the increased number of registered live births. The number of children aged one to five years who first attended the centres during the year showed a marked decline, probably due to the high proportion of mothers now employed in industry.

The decreasing proportion of visits paid to the centre at Wood Street again emphasises the importance of endeavouring to find suitable premises in the Intake area for a branch Centre to replace one of the two weekly sessions held at Wood Street.

The following are the statistics for the Centres during the year:—

	Wood Street.	Alder Grove.	Wheatley.	Total.
No. of attendances:				
(1) By infants under one year of age ...	4075	3346	2737	10158
(2) By children aged 1 to 5 years ...	1373	958	737	3068
No. of children who first attended during 1943:				
(1) Infants	389	218	172	779
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years ...	54	14	15	83
No. of sessions held ...	104	51	48	203
Average attendances per session (all children)	52	84	72	65
No. of consultations ...	2860	1529	1283	5672
Average number of con- sultations per session	27	30	27	28
The total number of children attending during the year who, at the end of the year, were:—				
(1) Infants under 1 year				661
(2) Children aged one to five years				862
Percentage of registered live births represented by new infant admissions				64.4%

WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

The six nurseries, which are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. each week day, have been attended by a gradually increasing number of children during the year, the increase being confined to the 2 to 5 years old group.

During the year, 327 children were admitted to the nurseries and 287 left, either because they had reached

school age or because their mothers no longer were in employment. At the end of the year, the numbers on the registers were as follows:—

Nursery.	0-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.
Thorne Road ...	... 10	31	41
Marshall Avenue	... 12	31	43
Elmfield Park ...	... 15	30	45
Intake ...	... 7	31	38
Wheatley Park	... 8	18	26
Hexthorpe ...	... 9	32	41
Totals ...	61	173	234

INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

Details of the deaths of infants under the age of one year are shown in the following table. The total of 56 deaths represents a rate of 46.28 per 1,000 live births, as against a rate of 55.01 for the previous year. The rate for 1943 is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough.

Stillbirths allocated to the Borough for the year numbered 39, giving a rate of 31.22 per 1,000 live and still births and 0.55 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks to 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total under 1 year.
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tubercular Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Meningitis (not tubercular)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Convulsions	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	0	0	1	2	1	5	7	3	18
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation (overlying)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Atelectasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	7
Premature Birth	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	9
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Icterus neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pemphigus neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	6
Totals	16	1	1	1	19	9	7	13	8	56

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD.

National dried milk and proprietary preparations of dried milk, cod liver oil and malt, etc., are supplied at cost price, limited to those expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who are attending regularly at the various centres. In addition, the centres act as distribution posts for the cod liver oil and fruit juices supplied through the Government scheme. These articles can also be obtained at the Food Office and at the Balby First Aid Post.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visiting work for the Borough is carried out as before by eight Health Visitors, who are under the

supervision of a Chief Health Visitor. The Health Visitors also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses.

Details of the visits made during 1943 are given below:—

Expectant Mothers ...	First visits ...	383
	Total visits ...	544
Infants	First visits ...	1198
	Total visits ...	5243
Children (aged 1 to 5 years) ...	...	8790
Pneumonia ... ...	...	54
Measles ... ...	...	45
Whooping Cough ... ...	...	28
Chicken Pox ... ...	...	21
Special visits and enquiries ...	...	1214
Tuberculosis ... ...	...	770
Diphtheria immunisation survey ...	...	9775

	Total visits ...	26484

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 4,420 visits in their capacity of School Nurses, and also made the following number of half-day "session" attendances at the Welfares and Clinics:—

Infant Welfare Centres ...	...	...	640
Ante-Natal Centres ...	...	...	273
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	...	...	133
Minor Ailments Clinics ...	...	...	349
Orthopædic Clinics ...	...	...	30
Examination of School Entrants ...	...	...	288
Head Inspections at Schools ...	...	...	188
Refraction Clinics ...	...	...	70
Ultra Violet Light Clinics ...	...	...	18
Women's Clinics ...	...	...	81
Aural Clinics ...	...	...	40
Immunisation Clinics ...	...	...	91
Other Clinics ...	...	...	21

	Total ...	...	2222

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

A list of the children notified under the Act is kept at the Public Health Offices. All these children are visited frequently by the Health Visitors in the course of their normal duties.

There were eight children on the Register at the end of the year.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

This Clinic is held twice a month at the Wood Street premises under the care of a visiting Orthopædic Surgeon.

It is a combined clinic for children, both of school age and below school age.

Children requiring hospital treatment are referred to special hospitals; many, chiefly cases of rickets, are referred to the Nursery Class at the Open Air School, and others receive ultra-violet light treatment and massage, if necessary, in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

During the year 80 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic, and new and old cases made 319 attendances.

The orthopædic defects found among new cases attending were as follows:—

Rickets and associated defects	...	...	58
Torticollis	...	...	6
Various deformities or defects	...	...	16

NURSERY CLASS.

The Nursery Class at the Open Air School provides places for 30 delicate and crippled children who are under school age and has continued its useful work under the care of the Nursery Instructress and her assistant.

The majority of the cases admitted have been children suffering from minor degrees of rickets and its associated defects.

Admissions: SUMMARY OF CASES.

Rickets and associated defects	...	...	16
Healed tubercular hip	...	...	1
Healed tubercular knee	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	1
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	2

Discharges:

Transferred to Open Air School	...	...	11
Cured	...	...	8
Left District	...	...	1
Transferred to Hospital	...	...	1

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT.

The Ultra Violet Light Department has continued steadily throughout the year. The clinic is used for the treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, infants, children below school age, and for cases of tuberculosis.

Mothers made 1,022 attendances and children below school age 6,587 during 1943.

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Children suffering from defects of the ear, nose and throat can attend the Aural Clinic provided for school children under the charge of Mr. H. M. Petty, which has now been resumed.

During the year, 38 children below school age have made 84 attendances at the clinic and 52 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tonsils and Adenoids		...	...	...	...	8
Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	1
Earache	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cervical Adenitis	..	...	...	...	...	1
Minor Ear, Nose and Throat Defects					...	10

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

During the year 36 children below school age attended the refraction clinics for the first time, 17 on account of squint and 19 for other conditions.

17 children who had attended in previous years came for re-examination.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The facilities offered for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age have continued as before.

These facilities are only available to those women and children who are in attendance at the ante-natal or infant welfare centres.

Dentures are supplied to expectant and nursing mothers at cost price providing they are obtained within a year of the date of the last confinement.

179 children and 74 mothers completed treatment during the year, making 286 and 517 attendances respectively, and 54 dentures were supplied to the latter.

MINOR AILMENTS.

Arrangements are made for young children suffering from minor ailments, such as impetigo, to be treated together with children of school age at the minor ailments clinic. The majority of children suffering from these defects are, however, referred to their own doctors for treatment.

NURSING HOMES.

Supervision has been continued as in previous years. No unregistered homes have come to the notice of the department.

At the end of the year there were five homes registered giving accommodation for 23 maternity beds and 44 beds for other cases.

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

No changes have occurred in the water supply of the Borough. Its purity is controlled by chemical and bacteriological examinations, and during the year 7 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and 27 for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

In addition, a series of bacteriological examinations were made at weekly intervals for six weeks from water stored in tanks at six emergency feeding centres. B.Coli was absent in 100 c.c.'s in all of the 36 examinations, and generally speaking the bacterial counts showed a progressive improvement under storage conditions for four weeks and then tended to show a slight deterioration. The poorer results followed a gale, and it appeared very likely that the stirring up of dust by this gale may have been responsible for the higher bacterial counts and the presence of organisms not previously observed.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the end of 1943 there remained 72 houses provided with privies and 26 with pail closets. Most of these houses are in out-lying or low-lying parts of the town.

SCAVENGING.

Dry refuse was collected by motor vehicles, and refuse from privies and pail closets was collected at night in a covered motor vehicle.

Of the 9,160 loads of refuse collected, 8,590 were disposed of at the destructor and 570 at the Balby tip.

The Refuse Destructor and Salvage plant has been worked normally. The quantity of refuse was less than last year. Details of the materials salved are shown later in this report.

**SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR 1943.**

Complaints received and dealt with	626
Inspections re nuisances	12794
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal) ...	1687
Statutory Notices	287
Notices complied with	1890
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with	84
Nuisances abated and defects remedied ...	2100
Comprising as follows:—	
Ashbins provided	950
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ...	16
Drains cleaned out, re-laid, repaired or re-trapped ...	161
do. inspection chambers repaired or provided with new covers ...	3
do. ventilation shafts repaired ...	3
do. gullies cleaned out ...	23
do. gullies provided with new grates ...	3
do. cesspools emptied ...	2
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired ...	79
do. walls repaired ...	56
do. ceilings repaired ...	22
do. floors repaired ...	19
do. doors renewed or repaired ...	4
do. chimneys repaired ...	23
do. fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed ...	44
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded ...	135
do. coppers repaired or renewed ...	25
do. new eaves gutters or fall pipes provided ...	19
do. eaves gutters or fall pipes cleaned out or repaired ...	74
do. handrails repaired ...	2
do. baths cleansed ...	1
do. houses or rooms cleansed ...	23
do. overcrowding cases dealt with ...	8
do. dirty bedding cleansed ...	10
Water closets—cisterns repaired or renewed ...	58
do. provided with new pans ...	34
do. repaired ...	52
do. new seats provided ...	18
do. service pipes to cisterns repaired ...	43
do. cleansed ...	17

Sinks renewed ...	...	...	...	16
Sinks and baths, new waste pipes provided, repaired or cleaned out	...	...	...	44
Lavatory basins renewed	...	...	...	3
do. refixed	...	...	...	1
Yard pavings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
Yards and passages cleansed	...	...	...	14
Water supply, service pipes repaired	...	...	...	23
do. waste prevented	...	...	...	22
do. new taps provided	...	...	...	2
do. new hot water cylinders provided or repaired	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	8
Sewers cleansed	...	...	...	4
Urinals repaired	...	...	...	1
do. cleansed	...	...	...	6
do. screens provided	...	...	...	1
Stables cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	2
Maggot breeding discontinued	...	...	...	1
Other nuisances or defects dealt with	...	...	...	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made	...	...	...	1106
Visits re isolated cases	...	...	...	143
Visits re infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	45
Visits re scabies cases	...	...	...	981
Rooms disinfected (including verminous houses)	...	...	...	672
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	6674
Notices sent to Public Library	...	...	...	51
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	410
Notices sent to schools	...	...	...	1886

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	187
Comprising as follows:—				
New Milk	...	...	...	78
Bottled Milk (Tuberculin tested)	...	...	...	2
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	4
Butter	...	...	...	12
Margarine	...	...	...	11
Lard	...	...	...	10
Cheese	...	...	...	7
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	1
Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	9
Cocoa	...	...	...	10
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	2
Baking Powder	...	...	...	8

Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spirits of Sweet Nitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glycerine	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paregoric	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Wholesale Margarine Dealers' premises Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

No.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Action taken and Remarks.
365	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk solids	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector
406	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned by Chief Inspector
422	New Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 14% and slightly deficient in milk solids	Farmer cautioned by Town Clerk
424	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk solids	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
427	New Milk	Slightly deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
433	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid to the extent of 19%	"Informal" sample. Further sample taken (see 449)
436	New Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
449	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid to the extent of 17.5%	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
459	Camphorated Oil	Slightly deficient in camphor	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk
465	New Milk	Contained 9.1% of added water	Further samples taken at "Place of Delivery" (See Nos. 690 and 691 W.R.C.C.)
690 W.R. C.C.	New Milk	Contained 6.8% of added water	Farmer prosecuted. Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of costs, £9/1/6.
691 W.R. C.C.	New Milk	Contained 5.6% of added water	

NOTE:—The following was the average per cent. of milk fat and solids not fat of the 84 samples of milk taken, viz :—

Milk fat	...	...	...	3.75%
Solids not fat	...	...	...	8.66%

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	15
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	27
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	99

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Public Slaughter House	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughtermen's New Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	8
Slaughtermen's Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	...	29
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3310
Animals killed at Public Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	33817
Animals killed at Private Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Sheep and Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.	
Number killed (if known)...	5,964	1,994	2,878	21,998	969	14	
Number inspected ...	5,964	1,994	2,878	21,998	969	14	
All diseases except Tuberculosis:							
Whole carcasses condemned	9	38	7	61	32	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	329	714	1	320	89	—	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	5.66	37.71	.27	1.73	12.48	—	
Tuberculosis only .							
Whole carcasses condemned	40	148	20	—	5	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	907	949	13	—	84	—	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	15.87	55.06	1.11	—	9.18	—	

FOOD CONDEMNED AT SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES.

Fish	...	...	3994½ lbs.	Oats	...	2 tons 6 cwt.
Mussels	...	...	14 lbs.	Wheat Flakes	...	27½ lbs.
Fish Cakes	...	...	223 lbs.	Split Peas	...	58 lbs.
Beef and Mutton	...	...	872½ lbs.	Prunes	...	78 lbs.
Tinned Meats	...	...	7462½ lbs.	Yeast	...	168 lbs.
Made-up Meats (Sausages, etc.)	...	...	1104½ lbs.	Sugar	... 13 cwts. 3 qrs.	19½ lbs.
Chickens	...	...	1	Cheese Trimmings	...	445½ lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	180	Semolina	...	28 lbs.
Rabbits (parts)	...	...	41½ lbs.	Onions	...	545 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	1687	Butter Beans	...	64 lbs.
Dried Eggs	...	...	8½ lbs.	Tapioca	...	56 lbs.
Egg Substitute Powder	...	...	11 lbs.	Rice	...	1 lb.
Apples	...	...	61 lbs.	Flour	...	230½ lbs.
Bacon and Ham	...	...	484½ lbs.	Milk Powder	...	14 lbs.
Pepper	...	...	23 lbs.	Oranges	...	20 lbs.
Butter	...	...	1 lb.	Cake Mixture	...	20½ lbs.
Macaroni	...	...	12 lbs.	Raisins	...	3½ lbs.
Gravy Maker	...	...	12½ lbs.	Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	...	3½ lbs.
Packet Soups	...	...	3 lbs.	Dates	...	½ lb.
Pork Pies	...	...	12 lbs.	Meat Pies (92)	...	23 lbs.
Sweets	...	...	27 lbs.	Jars of Jam (146)	...	184 lbs.
Assorted jars and bottles of various foods	...	187		Assorted Tinned Foods	...	3781

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

There were no contraventions noted during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	162
Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notices re contraventions and defects	...	...	...	...	...	1
Work done to remedy complaints:—						
Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	1

FRIED FISHSHOPS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	258
Contraventions (Foods and Drugs Act) dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	2

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

Number on Register:—

Cowkeepers and wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cowkeepers and retail dealers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Average number of dairy cattle kept in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	120
Milk Purveyors only—on register	...	...	...	...	...	70
No. of persons licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of persons licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2

NOTE: In addition to the above there are a number of shopkeepers who sell milk in "sealed" bottles, as supplied by wholesale firms.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	277
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	3
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	7

Work done to remedy complaints:—

Dirty cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Herds of cows properly groomed	...	...	...	...	3

FACTORIES ACT.

Number of Factories (with power)	...	...	...	...	237
Number of Factories (non power)	...	...	...	...	66
Number of Outworkers (February list)	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Outworkers (August list)	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections	...	...	...	...	223
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	7
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	6
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	3

Contraventions or defects dealt with :—

Dirty bakehouses	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty water closets	...	...	...	...	6
Dirty lavatory basins	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences not suitably indicated	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals provided with doors and ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Urinal waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks cleansed	...	...	...	...	1

CANAL BOATS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	132
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	24
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	32
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	Nil

LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	4
Removed from Register	...	...	...	...	Nil
Added to Register	...	...	...	...	Nil
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	152
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	2
Contraventions or defects found	...	...	...	...	5

Work done to remedy complaints:—

Verminous beds and bedding disinfested	...	...	...	1
Walls cleansed	...	...	...	1
W.C. drains cleansed	...	...	...	1
W.C. floors cleansed	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	1

SCAVENGING.

Privy middens, pail closets and chemical closets emptied	...	...	...	4023
Dry Pits emptied	...	...	...	211
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied	...	...	...	weekly
Loads removed—Nightsoil	...	...	...	49
Loads removed—Dry ashes and house refuse	...	...	...	8722
Loads removed—Trade refuse and salvage	...	...	...	389

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The refuse collected was disposed of as follows:—

Loads of Nightsoil at the Destructor	...	...	49
Loads of Dry ashes and House Refuse at the Destructor	...	...	8152
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage at the Destructor	...	...	389
Loads of Dry Ashes and House Refuse at Balby Tip	...	...	570

The Destructor Works is supervised by the Borough Surveyor and I am indebted to him for the following information, viz.:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Nightsoil dealt with...	70	14	0
Dry Ashes and House Refuse dealt with ...	14445	9	2
Trade and Market Refuse dealt with ...	1201	19	2

SALVAGE.

In addition to the salvage collected from households by the Refuse Collection Staff a scheme was commenced on the 19th July, 1940, for scholars to collect salvage comprising waste paper and cardboard, tins and other metals, bottles, etc., and during the year 1943, the following was collected and removed viz :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Paper and Cardboard	42	14	1	—
Tins and other metals	1	11	3	—
Rubber	—	10	2	18
Rags	—	—	1	24
Glass bottles and jars	about 2,284.			

The following figures show the total quantity of materials salvaged and disposed of at the Destructor Works in 1943:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Tins and Iron ...	741	11	0
Rubber ...	11	16	0
Aluminium, Brass, Copper and Zinc ...	2	3	0
Waste Paper ...	441	16	0
Bottles and Jars ...	—	4	0
Bones ...	17	16	0
Cinders ...	347	9	0
Flue dust ...	27	19	0
Kitchen Waste ...	127	15	0
Sacking and Rags ...	23	8	0
Cullet ...	3	5	0

The above does not include waste paper, metals, rags etc., which are collected and disposed of by dealers in the district.

HOUSING ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Regulations	...	...	406
Number with defects	...	...	66
Number without defects	...	...	340
Houses measured	...	...	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate).

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ash pits	...	...	72
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	...	...	26
*Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and fixed ash pits	...	...	112
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	...	...	20716

*There are a number of houses with fixed dry ash pits which are not used, the tenants having been provided with sanitary dustbins.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	49
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	57
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	79
Inspections of newly-registered premises						7

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During the year complaints were received from the occupiers of a number of premises respecting rat infestation. Investigations were made in all cases, and advice given, and the number of visits and re-visits were 217.

The Estates Surveyor's Department employs a rat catcher on property it controls, and occasionally he is permitted, on payment to that Department, to do work for owners or occupiers of private property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of School Sanitary Conveniences	...	64
Inspection of common yards and passages	...	4
Inspection of Urinals and Public Lavatories	...	1109
Inspection of Caravans	...	28
Inspection of places of entertainment	...	14
Drains tested	...	9
Inspection of refuse tips	...	90
Superintendence of fumigation	...	25
Samples of water taken for analysis or bacteriological examination	...	79
Samples of water (Public Baths) taken for bacteriological examination	...	24
Inspection of Air Raid Shelters, Wardens' Posts and Rest Centres	...	629
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	...	185
Smoke observations	...	11
Samples of Feeding Stuffs taken	...	2

H. INNOCENT, Cert.R.San.Inst.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SWIMMING BATHS.

They are purified by chlorination, and it is checked by bacteriological examinations of the water. During the year samples were taken on seven occasions and a satisfactory standard was maintained on all except one.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

As in previous years, fumigation of verminous houses was carried out at the request of owners, to whom a charge is made. The fumigant generally employed is "Cimex." Certain Council houses have been disinfested by a spray process using "Shelltox."

The work carried out during the year is shown in the following table:—

No. of Council houses found infested	...	...	3
No. of Council houses disinfested	...	...	3
No. of other houses and premises found infested			28
No. of other houses and premises disinfested	...		15

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the public elementary schools is kept under regular supervision by the sanitary inspectors and the health visitors.

Section 4.

HOUSING.

The numbers of new houses erected in the Borough during the year were:—

- (1) By the Local Authority Nil
- (2) By private enterprise Nil

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 20,768.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1891
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 5248
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 406
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 406
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ... ... ... ...	*1561
*Included in this figure is a number having only minor defects.		
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:		
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	... ... ... ...	1485
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.		
(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners	... ... ... ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ... ... ...	287
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners	... ... ... ...	257
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	20
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	Nil
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act:—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ... ... ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil

OVERCROWDING.

The figures connected with overcrowding can be summarised as follows:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...					28
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	...					181
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	7
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	..	..	..	..	..	9
(2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(d) (1) Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority ...	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Section 5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

During the year the following samples have been examined:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Fifteen samples were examined and two failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The Authority for the district in which the producer's premises were situated was notified in both cases.

Sterilised Milk.

Two samples were examined and both satisfied the prescribed tests.

Pasteurised Milk.

Twenty-seven samples were taken and one failed to satisfy the plate-count test. The manager of the firm concerned was notified and further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Undesignated Milk.

Ninety-nine samples were taken for plate count and B.Coli, and 32 failed to satisfy this test. With respect to these 32, letters of caution were sent to the retailers, and the various Authorities for the districts in which the producers' premises were situated were notified also.

Eighty-seven samples of Undesignated Milk were examined for tubercle bacilli and two were found to be positive. The Authorities in which the producers' premises were situated were notified.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Details of action taken with regard to meat and other foods and adulteration of food are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Chemical examinations are carried out by Mr. J. Evans, the Public Analyst at Sheffield.

Bacteriological examinations are performed by Dr. P. Milligan at the Pathological Laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

NUTRITION.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department gives careful attention to the teaching and knowledge of nutrition.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The main opportunities for health propaganda are during interviews with those attending the clinics, and during the visits of Inspectors and Health Visitors to the homes of the people.

Every month, 1,000 copies of "Better Health" are distributed, and three sets of poster boards are in use for displaying the Central Council for Health Education's posters.

Section 6.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

Although the number of cases of scarlet fever, 411, was the highest ever recorded, there were no deaths due to the disease. Of the cases notified, 367 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and in addition 2 cases of suspected scarlet fever, 3 cases of streptococcal rhinitis, and 7 cases from outside the Borough were also admitted.

The disease had been prevalent in the latter half of 1942, and it continued so throughout 1943, with a marked further increase in the number of cases from August

onwards, that put a considerable strain on the available hospital accommodation. The highest numbers of notifications in previous years were 234 cases with 4 deaths in 1915, 274 cases with 3 deaths in 1925, and 320 cases with 4 deaths in 1936.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified, 19, was the lowest ever recorded, and of these, 58% were adults. The only death from the disease was that of an unimmunised youth of 15 who died at home after a few days' illness, during which he received no medical attention. All the other cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, as also were 16 cases of suspected diphtheria which proved to be suffering from other diseases, and 14 cases from outside the Borough.

One case of diphtheria, which recovered, occurred in a child who previously had undergone an immunising course.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation was continued at the central clinic, the welfare centres, in schools, and war-time nurseries. In addition, the mobile First Aid Post again was used as it had been in the previous year.

During the year, 3,077 children received a full course of immunisation, of whom 1,519 were under 5 years of age. At the end of the year it was estimated that 48% of the children under five years of age and 60% of the children of school age had been immunised, or 56% of the total child population.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Six cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were notified during the year and one of these patients, aged 17, died. In 1942 there were 9 cases with 2 deaths, in 1941 there were 29 cases with 5 deaths, in 1940 there were 14 cases with 2 deaths and in 1939 there was one case, which recovered.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of Paratyphoid B. infection was notified and the patient, a girl aged 13, recovered.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with regard to the vaccination work done during 1943:—

No. of Births	...	...	...	1400
No. of successful vaccinations	...	...	146	
No. of certificates of insusceptibility	...		4	
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objections			472	
No. who died unvaccinated	...	...	94	
No. postponed by medical certificates	...		10	
No. removed to other districts	...	...	210	
No. not found and in abeyance	...	...	501	
Percentage successfully vaccinated	...		10.43	

ERYSIPelas

Eleven cases of Erysipelas were notified, one of whom received treatment in hospital. All the cases recovered.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year, 55 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year, 38 cases were notified, and 33 of these, including 10 cases of abortion, were normally resident in the Borough.

The rates per 1,000 total births (live and still) in 1943 were as follows:—

Puerperal Pyrexia (33 cases)	...	England
		Doncaster. and Wales.

Puerperal Pyrexia (33 cases)	...	26.42	11.68
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MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Measles was persistent during the first quarter of the year. Throughout the year, 416 cases were notified (compared with 762 cases in 1942), and of these, 360 occurred in the first quarter, 48 in the second quarter, 5 in the third quarter, and 3 in the fourth quarter. Of these cases, 7 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and the disease was primarily responsible for one death.

Whooping Cough notifications numbered 134 (compared with 130 in 1942), and of these, 101 occurred in the first half of the year. Three were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and the disease was primarily responsible for one death.

SCABIES.

Treatment of cases of scabies continued to be carried out satisfactorily by the Civil Defence staffs at the gas cleansing centres, and 1,178 cases received 1,794 treatments. These figures are about 10% less than those of the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM
ADMITTANCES AND DISCHARGES 1943.

Diagnosis on Admission.

No. of Cases.	Scarlet Fever	? Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Tonsillitis	Measles	Rubella	Whooping Cough	Fryspelias	Broncho-Pneumonia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Pneumococcal	Rhininitis	Influenza	Septic Abortion	Pemphigus	Observation	Scabies	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Phlebitis	Vincent's Angina	Tuberculosis	
In Hospital on 1st Jan. ...	19	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	38	2	34	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	29
Admitted during 1943 ...	387	2	43	5	3	7	3	2	1	5	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	145
Discharged during 1943 ...	371	2	44	5	4	7	4	1	2	1	4	..	2	3	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	130
Died during 1943 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
In Hospital on 31st Dec., 1943	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
PER 1,000 POPULATION.

NOTIFICATIONS PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

			England	126 Great
		Doncaster.	and Wales.	Towns.
Typhoid	...	..	—	0.01
Paratyphoid	...	...	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	0.08	0.08	0.10
Scarlet Fever	...	5.79	3.01	3.29
Whooping Cough	...	1.89	2.54	2.82
Diphtheria	...	0.27	0.88	1.12
Erysipelas	...	0.15	0.31	0.35
Smallpox	..	—	—	—
Measles	...	5.86	9.88	9.23
Pneumonia	...	0.77	1.34	1.62

TUBERCULOSIS.

The local arrangements for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis remained unchanged, and the clinical tuberculosis work continued to be undertaken by one of the specialist staff of the West Riding County Council.

A very important event during the year was the publication by the Ministry of Health of Memo. 266/T, in which a scheme was introduced for Tuberculosis Authorities to pay allowances (which will be repaid to them by the Ministry of Health) to certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, with the object of securing treatment at the earliest possible stage. These allowances are payable for definitely limited periods to patients with prospects of restoration to health and normal working capacity, who are following a course of treatment advised by the Tuberculosis Officer. The payments consist of (i) maintenance allowances based on a standard scale and without any test of means, apart from taking into account National Health Insurance benefits, allowances received from public funds wholly in respect of tuberculosis, and payments received from an employer or occupation; (ii) discretionary allowances limited to a maximum of 10s. 0d. weekly and paid only on proof of need to meet a high rent, hire purchase instalments, life assurance premiums, and expenses on the education of children; and (iii) special payments which may be granted at the discretion of the Tuberculosis Authority when they are satisfied that the liabilities cannot be met without help, to enable relatives to visit a patient who is receiving institutional treatment at some distance from his home, to meet increased expenditure involved in obtaining outside domestic help when the person undergoing treatment is a housewife, and to provide (where a person without dependants is undergoing institutional

treatment) pocket money or an allowance in respect of any reasonably continuing standing charges, if these cannot be met from other resources.

The scheme began to operate in Doncaster on July 1st, 1943, and at the end of the year 16 patients were receiving allowances amounting to £24/5/5 a week.

During the year, 99 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (58 male and 41 female) and 29 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (13 male and 16 female) came to the notice of the department. At the end of the year, the numbers and distribution of cases on the register were as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	285
Females	...	...	...	154—Total 439

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	120
Females	...	...	...	115—Total 235
				—

Total cases 674

During the year, 70 cases (58 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register—18 on account of recovery and other reasons, and 52 on account of death (43 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary). Of these deaths, 12 (7 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) were of un-notified cases.

Cases attending the dispensary numbered 757, and they made 2,123 visits to it. In addition, 56 contacts were examined during the year, one of whom proved to be suffering from tuberculosis. The number of x-ray examinations made was 469.

At the end of the year cases receiving institutional treatment for tuberculosis were distributed as follows:—

In Sanatorium:

Pulmonary cases	20
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	----

In Special Hospitals:

Non-Pulmonary cases	4
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

In Public Assistance Institutions:

Pulmonary cases	1
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Total ... 25

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of attendances during the year 2,498
 Cases treated, and results of treatment:—

Situation of Disease.	No. of Cases		
	Treated.	Improved.	Cured.
Skin (Lupus) ...	5	2	3
Glands of Neck ...	16	7	9
Abdominal Glands ...	1	—	1
Bone and Joint ...	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	22	9	13
	—	—	—

In addition, 18 patients from the West Riding area attended this clinic and made 989 attendances.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1943.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1-5	0	3	4	6	0	1	1	2
5-10	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1
10-15	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
15-20	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0
20-25	9	11	3	1	4	2	1	0
25-35	6	11	0	2	0	5	0	0
35-45	14	5	1	1	6	2	0	1
45-55	11	4	0	1	11	1	0	0
55-65	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	0
65 and upwards ..	4	1	0	0	3	1	1	0
 Totals ..	58	41	13	16	31	12	4	5

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

Non-notified Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	12
Total Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	52
Death rate for Tuberculosis	per 1,000 population		0.73

VENEREAL DISEASE:

Regulation 33B, which was added to the Defence (General) Regulations in November, 1942, provides for the compulsory treatment of venereal diseases in certain circumstances. The procedure under the Regulation is for medical practitioners treating patients for venereal diseases to obtain information about the sources of infection and to furnish this information confidentially to the Medical Officer of Health of the County or County Borough in which the contact stated to be the source of infection resides; on receiving information suggesting that two or more patients have been infected by the same person, the Medical Officer of Health requires that person (the "contact") to submit to medical examination by a special practitioner within a specified period, and if treatment is necessary the contact must attend the special practitioner for treatment and follow his directions until certified free from venereal disease in a communicable form.

In practice, the operation of the Regulation has been kept as informal as possible, and the information received under the Regulation also has enabled informal action to be taken on receipt of only one notification relating to a contact. A practical difficulty that diminishes the value of the Regulation is that in many cases the patient does not know the full name and address of the contact, and it is difficult to identify her when the only available information is her first name, a brief description of her appearance, or the haunts which she frequents.

During 1943, the number of contacts notified was 22, of whom 21 were females. Of the 22 notified contacts, 7 were not Doncaster residents. There were four contacts in the remaining 15 in respect of whom two or more notifications were received, and all were treated and dealt with. One patient was attending for treatment at the time the second notification was received, one patient attended after persuasion, and the remaining two attended after service of a notice requiring them to do so.

There were no alterations in the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The following figures show the work done for Doncaster patients during 1943.

	Royal Infirmary	Clinic	Special Women's (Male & Female).	Clinic.
No. of new cases attending:				
Syphilis	34	...	6
Gonorrhœa	51	...	22
Conditions other than				
Venereal		55	...	388
Total	140	...	416
Total attendances by				
patients		3035	...	4276

In view of the increased incidence of Venereal Disease since the outbreak of war, the following table is given which shows the new cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa in Doncaster residents attending the Royal Infirmary and Special Women's Clinic each year since 1936.

Year.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.
1936	51	113
1937	52	85
1938	34	79
1939	33	55
1940	24	57
1941	19	43
1942	37	52
1943	40	73

From this it will be seen that although the number of new cases of syphilis among civilians in 1943 was more than twice the number in 1941, it still is substantially below the figure for two and three years before the war.

During the last two months of the year, 109 new cases attended the ante-natal clinic, and blood from 106 of these patients was examined for evidence of syphilitic infection. In 104 cases the results were negative, in one case it was doubtful, and in one case it was positive.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of Anthrax were notified during the year.

BLINDNESS.

The number of new cases registered during the year was 9, and the total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 104, their ages and sex being as follows:—

Age Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0— 5 years	1	—	1
6—10 years	1	—	1
11—20 years	1	3	4
21—30 years	4	3	7
31—40 years	1	2	3
41—50 years	4	2	6
51—60 years	14	8	22
61—70 years	10	12	22
71—80 years	10	15	25
81—90 years	5	8	13
	51	53	104

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 10 cases were notified, of which 2 were babies not normally resident in the Borough.

In all cases the condition was cured without any impairment of vision.

CANCER—SITUATION OF DISEASE (1943).

Parts of Body Affected.	Males.	Females.	Total
Face, Tongue, Jaw	4	0	4
Throat, Neck, Gullet	2	3	5
Stomach	13	4	17
Intestines	12	8	20
Rectum	9	3	12
Liver	3	2	5
Breast	0	9	9
Lungs	15	1	16
Generative Organs	3	13	16
Kidney and Bladder	2	1	3
Gall Bladder	0	0	0
Various	3	8	11
Total ...	66	52	118

CANCER—AGES AT DEATH (1943).

AGES.	under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.	Totals.
Males	1	..	4	18	13	18	12	66
Females	1	3	2	12	14	14	6	52
Totals	2	3	6	30	27	32	18	118

